

lutions on Private Collections and permits: "That real student collecting be encouraged, and that the granting of permits to these promising, *bona fide* workers, under reasonable restrictions be recommended. As this was but a re-wording of the second resolution it was accepted, and carried unanimously. Mr. Ashby then moved as resolutions two of the suggestions contained in his paper—

- (a) That the Union adopt as one of the most important planks of its policy, the setting apart by the various governments of some area (equal at least to a small farm of 300 or 400 acres), devoted to the preservation of the indigenous fauna and flora in connection with every new country township that is surveyed or opened for settlement;
- (b) That farmers be urged to establish small suitable breeding areas for insectivorous birds on all their properties.

These were seconded by Captain S. A. White, and carried.

Birds Observed on and around Mt. Remarkable during the R.A.O.U Visit

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During the short visit of the R.A.O.U. members to Mt. Remarkable a fairly good number of species was observed. Very hot weather intervened, which did not facilitate bird observing, although it must be said that the whole party, ladies included, showed the greatest enthusiasm. In comparison with former visits the writer must say the birds were fewer in individuals and species, except in one locality, along the timbered creek which flows along the foot of the mount, and between it and the little town of Melrose. The banks of the creek are lined with fine old Redgums (*Eucalyptus rostrata*). The birds were numerous here, and many species were nesting. The vegetation on and around Mt. Remarkable is fairly diversified—Redgums, Peppermint, Sugar Gums, Pines, and many shrubs and plants. The country was dry, for the trip was undertaken late in the year for the northern parts of South Australia. Yet Mt. Remarkable has a heavier rainfall than most places north of Adelaide. The birds observed during several outings around the mount, and during the day the members undertook the stiff climb to the top, are as follows (the nomenclature of the new check-list is followed as far as possible):—The Emu was once plentiful in the district, but sad to say they are all gone now. Stubble Quail



Upper—Some of the party approaching the summit of Mt. Remarkable. A stiff climb.

Lower—Stepping stones in the creek at the foot of Mt. Remarkable.

(*Coturnix pectoralis*); Peaceful and Diamond Doves (*Geopelia placida* and *cuneata*); Bronzewing (*Phaps chalcoptera*); Crested Pigeon (*Ocyphaps lophotes*); Black-tailed Native Hen (*Tribonyx ventralis*); Spur-winged Plover (*Lobibyx nova-hollandiae*); White-necked and White-faced Herons (*Notophoxyx pacifica* and *nova-hollandiae*); Black, Little Black and White-breasted Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax carbo*, *ater*, and *fuscescens*); Spotted Harrier (*Circus assimilis*); Australian Goshawk (*Astur fasciatus*); Collared Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter cirrhocephalus*); Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Uroaetus audax*); Whistling Eagle (*Haliastur sphenurus*); Brown Hawk (*Ieracidca berigora*); Nankeen Kestrel (*Cerchneis cenchroides*); Boobook Owl (*Ninox boobook*); Purple-crowned Lorikeet (*Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*); White Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*); Galah (*C. roseicapilla*); Mallee Parrot (*Barnardius barnardi*); Adelaide Parrot (very light form), (*Platycercus adalaidensis*); Red-backed Parrot (*Psephotus hamatonotus*); Tawny Frogmouth (*Podargus strigoides*); Laughing Kookaburra (*Dacelo gigas*); Rainbow Bird (*Merops ornatus*); Pallid Cuckoo (*Cuculus pallidus*); Fantailed Cuckoo (*Cacomantis flabelliformis*); Welcome Swallow (*Hirundo neoxena*); Tree Martin (*Hylochelidon nigricans*); Fairy Martin (*H. ariel*); Brown Flycatcher (*Microeca fascians*); Scarlet Robin (*Petroica multicolor*); Red-capped Robin (*P. goodenovii*); Shrike Tit (*Falcunculus fontatus*); Rufous-breasted Whistler (*Pachycephala rufiventris*); Black and White Fantail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*), nesting; Restless Flycatcher (*Seisura inquieta*); Cuckoo Shrike (*Graucalus nova-hollandiae*); Caterpillar-eater (*Campephaga tricolor*); White-browed Babbler (*Pomatostomus superciliosus*); Black-breasted Song Lark (*Cinchorhamphus curralis*); Rufous Song Lark (*C. mathewsi*); Wrens (sp.?), all brown birds, but there is little doubt that they are *Malurus assimilis*; White-fronted Chat (*Epthianura albifrons*); Yellow-tailed Thornbill (*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*); Masked Wood-Swallow (*Artamus personatus*); Dusky Wood-Swallow (*A. cyanopterus*), nesting; Grey Shrike Thrush (*Colluricincla harmonica*); Magpie-Lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*), nesting; White-face (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*); Brown Tree-creeper (*Climacteris picumna*); Mistletoe-Bird (*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*); Pardalote (*Pardalotus striatus*); Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Meliphreptus gularis*); Spinebill (*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*); White-fronted Honeyeater (*Glyciphila albifrons*); Yellow-plumed Honeyeater (*Meliphaga ornata*); White-plumed Honeyeater (*M. penicillata*), nesting; Noisy Minah (*Myzantha garrula*); Yellow-throated Minah (*M. flavigula*); Red Wattle-Bird (*Anthochaera carunculata*); Australian Pipit (*Anthus australis*); Diamond Firetail (*Zonacointhus guttatus*); Australian Raven (*Corvus coronoides*); White-backed Magpie (*Gymnorhina hypoleuca*); and the following imported birds: Starling, House Sparrow, and Goldfinch.